

of the Bank of England, and the British capitalists, to force a return of the metals back to England from the United States. And they will succeed. The importation of specie into the United States has been forced, in disregard of the laws and wants of commerce, and at a heavy loss. It was not wanted here and has been rendered by the specie law circular as useless as so many tons of pig lead. Nay, of less use in the business of the country, because lead could be exchanged; whereas the specie, being locked up in the land offices, is entirely useless. O the wisdom of modern occidental governments!—*New York Commercial Advertiser of March 30.*

"In order to keep up this phantasm, unnatural efforts were made to bring bullion into the country; the French and Neapolitan indemnities were ordered out in gold—the pet banks were encouraged and stimulated also to import specie—and instead of leaving the demand for the precious metals to be regulated by the ordinary wants of commerce, strained efforts were made to obtain an undue share of this common medium.

"In this way very large sums of the precious metals were abstracted from the points where they constitute the basis of a paper circulation, in which (we speak particularly in reference to England,) our merchants and traders had a direct interest, as affording to them, through their correspondents, facilities for transacting business—in order to be brought here, where they were not wanted."—*N. Y. Express.*

"Mr. Van Buren continues it, to prevent the western and southwestern banks from stopping payments by which the surplus revenue in their hands would be in danger of being lost, and the States thereby deprived of their respective shares, and the Government its popularity. But can such a flimsy barrier prevent the laws of trade from having their due course? Are not the merchants of the interior indebted to the merchants of the seaboard fifty millions of dollars for merchandise, of which a large proportion is now due and payable? Must not collections be made during the present year by agents, sent out with orders, if they cannot procure undoubted bills on the east, to bring with them the specie? Must there not, therefore, inevitably be a demand upon the banks for coin; and if they refuse to pay one demand, will there not be a local run upon them, that may drain them of their last dollar? Just as certain as that the specie left the interior in 1821 and 1822 in search of its level, so certain is it that it will leave it in 1837 and 1838; and if it be not with the consent of the administration, it will be without it."—*National Gazette.*

"The specie currency is a thing which has no idea of credit, and is known only in despotism, where men are the slaves of power. The lazzaroni of Naples enjoy it to their full extent.

"As civilization advances, and as political economy is better understood, the idea of reducing every thing in the world to the precious metals will be exploded. The currency of the world now exhibits the extraordinary spectacle of resting on a basis such as that of an inverted pyramid. A puff knocks it over, for the superstructure is so much bigger than its base. We have never looked upon the suspension of specie payments as a thing so terrible, and therefore we feel no alarm for what we think we see ahead. The Bank of England once suspended for twenty years, and yet we see the little island, in commerce, in manufactures, in every thing, the wonder of the world."—*N. Y. Express.*

"Nothing short of a temporary suspension of specie payments, and the establishment of a national bank, will give relief."—*Dennis A. Smith.*

"Believing that nothing would probably be of more universal interest than an essay upon the subject which is at this time uppermost in every mind, and foremost on every tongue, we have transferred to our columns from the Baltimore Gazette the letter of Dennis A. Smith, a gentleman whose practical experience and known financial ability entitle his views of the present disorder of the currency, the cause of it, and the remedy for it, to great respect and consideration.

"The remedy which is suggested by him we believe to be the only one, the trial of which promises and a material alleviation of the evil under which a large portion of the people of the United States are now suffering grievously.

"With respect to the other alternative which Mr. Smith offers, of a suspension of specie payments, it may in the end become inevitable, and in that case national bankruptcy would only be added to the great number of individual bankruptcies brought on by a course of policy, the end and aim of which (so far as it had any definite purpose) has been to make the finances of the country subservient to party schemes and purposes. But we trust that the crisis will pass away without a resort attended with so many dangers, the final issue of which no mortal can foretell."—*Nat Intel. of May 9.*

"Hard Times.—There's a material difference between hard and soft times. If you don't believe it, put your hand in your pocket. That's the true test. Put your hand in your pocket—and if the times are hard, it will be hard to find much there. If they are soft, you'll be apt to find V's and X's. There's the entire difference, and the whole upshot of the business.

"Why don't men take a lesson from the ant? If you disturb one of their little com-

munities by defacing their nest, you don't see them standing around the fence corners crying 'hard times.' They first take a deliberate reconnaissance of the damage, and then set industriously to work to repair it. That's the philosophy of nature. No man ever saw a lazy ant. But ants have seen lazy men. If every man will plant a rod of ground this season, we'll insure him against starvation for half percent, and take it in potatoes. But groans are below par. We won't take them even for newspapers."—*Manhattan Adv.*

FINANCE.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers another article from the pen of the favorite writer in the Cleveland Advertiser signing himself 'Finance,' and we are pleased that he has promised us 'more anon.'

How has the scene changed since last winter. Then it was deemed necessary to warn the public against the encroaching power of the Banks. Now the death-struggle is upon them, but they strive, with all the energy of desperation, to retain their sway. Prostrate before a beguiled people, they can no longer awe by menace or seduce by promises. Reckless, as though imbued with omnipotence, mad with power and drunk with success, they have gone on, until their rotten basis has crumbled beneath them, and left them, a splendid fabric, prostrate in infamy.

Behold now their wisdom! One day trumpeting their strength from one end of the Union to the other; the next, the public good requiring a declaration of their insolvency. One week boasting of their hoarded treasures of gold and silver, the next, suspending specie payments. Yes, one week before the bubble burst, these benefactors of the public, were telling us that they were sound and safe. That their creditors need feel no alarm; but when called upon to fulfil their promises, to pay their debts, their vaults are locked. They tell us it is not for our benefit to be paid. That we are a great deal better off without money than with it. That if they do pay their debts, somebody will get the money away from us, and that it is altogether preferable that it should stay where it is.

All that is now necessary to rid ourselves of these pests to a commercial community, is determination. Let the people put their feet upon their necks and keep them down. They have violated their pledges to the people. They have violated the contract on their part, and it is no longer binding on us. The condition upon which they hold their 'vested rights' is no longer observed, and their claims to these rights is therefore null and void.

Experience has taught us, that at best they are a curse. Their money is urged upon us when we do not need it, and when it is absolutely necessary, their doors are closed to our necessities. Pressures always begin with the banks themselves, and through them are visited upon the people. They are the cause of, but cannot relieve them. They are the cause of financial diseases, and until we medicate the same away, we shall always be a crippled, helpless, dependent people, ever involved in uncertainty about our financial condition, and shall find ourselves overwhelmed and debilitated by embarrassments at the very time we are about to put forth our supposititious strength.

What a spectacle does this country now exhibit! A class of men, who have been revelling in wealth extorted from the labouring class of community, pampered with immunities and pompous with chartered rights, now closing their doors and refusing to pay their honest debts! A vast portion of the press of the Republic, cowed down into silence, or awed into approbation of their proceedings! Even individuals, tremble as they murmur out in feeble accents their wrongs, and public meetings responding to the knavery of our chartered lords and masters!

Has the Banks paid out their specie as far as it would go in the redemption of their notes, and then declared themselves insolvent, their case would admit of some palliation. Then the specie would have been distributed among the people and answered the purpose of exchange to some extent, while it would have enabled individuals to procure a sound basis upon which they might have supplied the deficiency. But instead of this, they have hoarded up the specie while their creditors ask in vain for a few shillings to adjust balance in trade.

When an individual fails to pay his debts, he must resort to the benefits of the insolvent act or be immured within the cheerless walls of a jail. But here we find some hundreds of institutions, giving the lie to several millions of promises each, refusing, with high handed defiance to the laws, the payment of their debts, and aiming to grow richer and richer out of their own wickedness. But the public good is pleaded in extenuation of their bad faith. Away with such hypocrisy, such shallow deception. It will tally very well with the pretensions of soulless corporations, but is ill suited to the requirements of common sense or common honesty. More anon. FINANCE.

The bank presses insist that the present state of things proves the ungroundness of General Jackson's views in reference to the currency.

Is this true?

General Jackson is in favor of a specie currency.

The pseudo Whigs are in favor of a paper currency.

Now, which has failed—the specie currency or the paper currency? Which is "the better currency?" specie or paper? Which do the people prefer? The millions who compose the American people will tell the bank gentry, that the present state of things most signally confirms the soundness of the views entertained by that hero, patriot and statesman, whom they will reverence more than ever.—*Globe.*

WESTERN COURIER.

RAVENNA, JUNE 15, 1837.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

The National Gazette says: "Mr. Van Buren continues it, (the Specie circular) to prevent the Western and South Western Banks from stopping payments; by which the surplus revenue in their hands would be in danger of being lost."

Really this Van Buren should be lynched for this oppressive, cruel act. What, take measures to prevent a total loss of the people's money? A measure too, which has a tendency to stay the wild course of the mammoth Merchants of no capital, and to check the mad career of the speculator? It is too intolerable. Rather than to endanger one farthing of the money of the millionaires, he should let the money of the people go to the devil.

"What, do an act which explodes our bubbles of imaginary wealth and puts us on our true standing, only to save the money of the people, who are the best off when they have none?" Verily this Van Buren is a Tyrant.

"THE SPOILS PARTY."—In the cities of New York and Albany, where the whigs have lately obtained the ascendancy, every person holding appointment under the city authorities, even to the lamplighters, who is suspected of ever having been friendly to the last or present administration, is ousted from office by the party which cried proscription! PROSCRIPTION!! so lustily, because under Gen. Jackson's administration some of the pampered, corrupt, federal office holders, who had held the situation for a score of years, were removed from the stations they had dishonored. We do not complain at this, but mention it that the people may know what heartless, hypocritical demagogues, these whig praters are. They branded the democratic party with the appellation of 'the spoils party.' Who deserves the title? As soon as they are 'clothed in a little brief authority,' they set about exercising it, and that to the utmost degree—even dead men are not exempt from their vengeance. At a sitting of the common council of N. York it was proposed to remove a Mr. Lyon, a keeper of a city prison, when the council was informed that the person they were about to remove was lying a corpse. But a vote was taken *viva voce* to remove the dead man and every whig voted to remove him.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—The whig panic papers seem to be much effected for the thousands of poor laborers lately thrown out of employ by the whig-panic makers for political effect. Let these laborers who are out of employment come to the West and they can find enough to do. There are millions of acres of land which wants to be cleared and tilled, and he who will do it shall be well rewarded, nor be dependent upon panic makers for bread. Here's work enough—don't stay in the crowded cities starving, but come on, into the country where your help is wanted—if you had done so years ago you would not now be complaining of 'hard times.'

In the Canajoharie Radii, edited by Levi S. Backus, a deaf mute is a plan of forming a community composed of deaf and dumb persons, entirely. The plan proposed is to call a convention of the deaf and dumb throughout the United States, and if thought expedient, to petition Congress for an appropriation of land on which to locate.

The Editor seems to think that the unfortunate situation of the deaf and dumb, is made a subject of derision by those less unfortunate. He says, "And being doomed to its use, (their language of signs) we can only raise our condition by alienating ourselves from those who deprecate and deride our isolated condition." We are not willing to think so meanly of man, as to believe that he can have any feelings but those of sympathy and compassion for his unfortunate brother, who is deprived of one of the greatest blessings which is conferred upon man. Yet we

think it may be a good thing for this unfortunate class to form a separate community. The difficulty of making themselves understood by their fellow men, is a great hindrance to their prosperity, which would be obviated were they to form themselves into a separate community, where all understood their language.

Any information on the subject may be obtained by addressing the Editor of the Radii, Canajoharie, N. Y.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Ohio Star of last week has the following highly important intelligence.

"The more married men there are, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders men more virtuous, and more wise."

Wonder if the Genius of Wisdom that presides over the editorial department of the Ohio Star, is an offspring of the editors matrimonial alliance—and whether the flashes of sarcasm, the bitterness of irony, and coruscations of malignity that occasionally adorn the columns of that virtuous hebdomadal, are generated by certain Lectures.

"Some ten or a dozen Van Buren papers, which we might name, contain remarks sharply censorious against the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States for its suspension of specie payments. Yet not one of these has dared assume to its readers the fact, that this suspension took place in consequence of the debts due the bank from the United States Treasury, not one dollar of which can the Treasury pay. Would they have the Bank pay out its specie, while specie is due it from the United States Treasury not one cent of which can be collected?"

The above precious morceau we cut from the Medina "Constitutionalist." Mr Carpenter, do you believe one tithe of what you have gravely stated for a fact? Do you believe that the reason why the United States Bank suspended payment was because the Treasury did not pay the demands which the bank holds against it? If you are sincere in making this statement, tell us for what the Treasury is indebted to the bank. Tell us where the Navy pension fund is.

"Ichabod" is welcome, and shall have a place next week.

From the Cleveland Daily Advertiser.

PORTAGE CO. SURPLUS.—According to the Ohio Review, the Fund Commissioners of that County in the management of the business committed to them exhibited a singular want of decision and propensity to blundering. Among the many plans brought forward, they first adopted one which had not been dreamed of by the citizens of the County, of lending it to the Bank of Cleveland. This excited the indignation of the people so much that the president of the Bank voluntarily came forward, and relieved the Commissioners of their embarrassment by releasing them from the contract; then it was given out that the Commissioners would meet at Ravenna, and consult the people on the matter; the day came, but the Commissioners did not. Shortly after, however, the Commissioners announced that the business would be considered and finally disposed of on the 15th of June. Well, the 15th has not arrived yet, but the Commissioners, in order, we presume, to make up lost time, made their second decision on the 31st of May. They loaned nearly half to the State, and the remainder to individuals; EXCEPTING IN A PART of it was lying on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. That this most blundering and injudicious management excites the anger and indignation of a large part of the inhabitants of the County is naturally to be expected. The Commissioners, notwithstanding, acted in good faith. They are all staunch whigs, and their acts were in strict accordance with whig principles and whig measures.

DIED.

At Pleasant Hill, in the County of HANNAH, of the late of EUSTACE CARTER, Jr. formerly of this place, in the 26th year of her age.

Ravenna Fire Company.

A meeting will be held at the Pavilion House in this village on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing said Company under the charter granted by the law Legislature.

The citizens generally are requested to attend.

Ravenna, June 10, 1837.

SILK, Fur and Russia Hats, just received and for sale by

J. BURNETT & PENDLETON,

GOOD assortment of Tuscan, Orient, and French Hats, for sale by

J. BURNETT & PENDLETON.

FOR SALE BY BURNETT & PENDLETON,

a large assortment of French Prints, French Muslins and Printed Jacquets.

June 7.

MANSELES Vintages Silk and Satin, for sale by BURNETT & PENDLETON.

June 7, 1837.

MANSELES Quills, a few 10, 11, and 12, for sale by BURNETT & PENDLETON.

June 7, 1837.

HALF oz. Pieces Figured Gros de Nap, for sale by BURNETT & PENDLETON.

June 7, 1837.

BELGRAVE Maid and Cord, Venetian Crapes of different patterns—a New article for Gentlemen's Pants, for sale by

June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

FOR SALE BY BURNETT & PENDLETON,

a few Ladies French Capes and Collars.

June 9, 1837.

BLACK Silk Velvet, Black Gros de Nap, Blue Gros de Nap and Gros de Paris Silk, Blue Gros de Berlin Silks and several pieces of Colored Gros de Naps, of Best quality for sale by

June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

NEW GOODS.

French, English, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Nails, Steel, Paints, Dye-stuffs, &c., &c.

The subscribers are now receiving, at the large Brick Store of Z. Kent, in Ravenna, a large and splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of all kinds, brought at NEW YORK during the SEVEREST TIME OF THE RECENT PRESSURE, which enables them to sell with confidence, that they are fully prepared to furnish the citizens of Ravenna, and vicinity, with

SEASONABLE GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

As CHEAP, as they can be bought from the stocks of the EARLY and QUICK ARRIVAL, (if not cheaper) the savings of the owners to the contrary, notwithstanding.

June 2, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

N. B. We have on hand a few OLD GOODS, which we will sell at O. S. T. as usual.

NEW GOODS.

C. S. SLYMOOR & Co. have received a new supply of GOODS. The inhabitants of Ravenna and the adjacent towns are respectfully invited to call.

June 3.

On Hand and For Sale,

At the lowest prices, a large assortment of all kinds of Stone Ware.

May 11, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

WANTED.

An active lad of from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business.

COURIER OFFICE, ?

May 24, 1837.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING AT RAVENNA,

POSTAGE COUNTY, OHIO.

A Semi-Monthly Agricultural Paper,

TO BE ENTITLED

The Western Agriculturist.

AND FARMER'S

AND MECHANIC'S REGISTER.

THE Subscriber, believing that the Farming interest of the Western Reserve is sufficiently great to sustain an Agricultural Paper, proposes publishing at Ravenna, Postage County, a paper devoted exclusively to that subject.

The act is now clearly demonstrated, that Agricultural Papers are of great advantage to the Farming interests of a country. In New-England and in New York, where the art of Agriculture is carried nearer to perfection than in any of the other States of the Union, there are several papers devoted to that subject which have a wide circulation.

Though the population of the Reserve consists chiefly of Farmers, yet there is not a paper designed entirely for their interests, while there are no less than twenty-eight political and religious papers.

The Agriculturist will be strictly neutral in politics and religion—it will contain a correct statement of the markets, and give that information most useful to the interest of farmers.

The great improvements which are now occupying the attention of the Farming Public—the many new inventions in the implements of husbandry—which are continually appearing, render it highly necessary that all who are calculating to carry the business to a great extent should be possessed of the earliest information on the subject. Now, when the culture of Silk, and the growth of the Beet for the manufacture of Sugar is becoming the engrossing topic of the age, it is important that the Farmers of the Reserve should be made acquainted with all the information to be had on the subject, and we shall give our attention on the procuring and disseminating knowledge of these interesting objects.

The first number will be issued some time in April, if a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to warrant it.

EDWIN R. SELBY,

Ravenna, Feb. 1, 1837.

THE MS.

This paper will be printed semi-monthly, on a type and fine paper, in a suitable form for binding, with a title page and index to each volume, at the close of the year, for one dollar per annum, in advance, (payable on delivery of the first number.)

THE STATE OF OHIO, In the Supreme Court, Portage County, ss.

Caroline M. Bates, vs. Henry D. Bates.

Petition for Divorce.

That the said Henry D. Bates, will take notice that the said Caroline M. Bates, his wife, has filed in the said Court, on this 18th day of May, A. D. 1837, a petition for a Divorce, and has assigned for cause, habitual drunkenness for more than three years, and wilful absence for more than three years.

Further proceedings will be had at a Term of the said Court, to be held at Ravenna on the fourth day of September next, at which time said Henry D. Bates may appear, and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

L. V. BIRGE, Solr.

May 18, 1837. 2m GEO. KIRKUM, CFA.

PROSPECTUS FOR

The Ohio Statesman.

I intend after the first of July next, to publish in this city, a paper with the above title to supersede the Western Messenger. It will appear in a new dress and on a mammoth sheet.

The success of a well conducted State paper at the seat of Government, even in the least of the twenty-six confederacies of the Union, is of too much consequence to be overlooked by any one who takes an interest in public affairs or the domestic policy of the country. Of how much greater importance then must it be to the citizens of so flourishing and powerful a State as Ohio—whose position, territory, population, industry, and imperishable resources are scarcely equalled by any State of the Union, and certainly never can be rivalled by any of the magic institutions that spring into existence, along the almost endless streams that pour their annual floods into the majestic Mississippi. It is a sort of central, or "metropolitan ground," where the inhabitants of all other States meet, in their periodical migrations, mingling their opinions, their government, her politics, her agriculture, commerce, and improvements in the facility of transportation and travel, will all therefore be of deep interest to the nation, and of great magnitude to herself. And a paper blending in its columns these various, though connected interests, cannot fail to meet the very general approbation of an enlightened public.

Satisfied that no people can be prosperous and happy without they are free—free in thought, free in every good work, free from the shackles of vicious and mistaken legislation, the Ohio Statesman will espouse the doctrines of the good old Democratic school. The supremacy of the people, the rights of the States, and a light and simple government—in contradistinction to a ponderous and complex one. These will be the cardinal principles that shall direct me in my editorial labors, and upon which I shall divide as time and circumstances require. Those who are guided by honest motives and correct doctrine cannot stray far from the line of justice, nor commit political errors of any great magnitude, and such I sincerely hope may be the evitable lot of the "OHIO STATESMAN."

Men may change, but principles are as enduring as the knowledge of "good and evil." The advocates of legalized monopolies will always be distinguished from the friends of equal laws and individual independence, until reason shall have lost her empire and the native dignity of our race extinguished.

Having scanned closely the private and political history of Mr. Van Buren, I early became warm and active in his nomination and election to the exalted station he now fills, and from the evidence yet before us of his fitness for the office to which the patriots of his countrymen have promoted him, I am more than gratified at the triumph of correct principles in his elevation, and feel it a duty of conscience to give my utmost support to sustain his administration. The more the character of Mr. Van Buren is studied, and his aims examined into, the wider will public confidence be extended, and the more certain his success over opponents, who, while they envy and revile, yet admire and feel the force of his talents, and the power of his unyielding integrity.

Democrats of Ohio! it is unnecessary for me to say more. To a very large portion of you I claim a personal as well as political acquaintance. Run to be useful and make my paper respectable and independent, I must have your aid and support—a support which I know you are able, and I doubt not are most willing to give. Our interests are one, inseparable, and my highest wish is to deserve that confidence which may be placed in me, in this undertaking.

TERMS.—The "OHIO STATESMAN" will be published weekly, (except during the sitting of the Legislature, when it will be issued twice a week,) at three dollars a year. Papers will always be sent at the request of responsible individuals without the money if it is desired.

At the subscriber holding himself to be drawn on at pleasure. The impossibility of collecting accounts at a distance, except at great expense, is the cause of this necessary arrangement.

Persons to whom this prospectus is sent will please circulate it, or hand it to a friend. Subscribers will have the Hemisphere sent them until the change is made, if they require it, without charge.

SAMUEL MEDLEY,

COLUMBUS, May, 1837.

LOOK HERE.

S. MASON & Co.

HAVE on hand a large assortment of Notes and Accounts, which they will sell as low and a little lower than can be bought in the County, of the same quality. You must come and buy, no mistake. May 8th.

NOTICE

AT my instance a writ of attachment was this day issued by Benjamin F. Hopkins, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of Franklin township, Portage County, against the property, rights, credits and effects of Drayton Moore a non-resident of said County. Dated this 24th day of May, A. D. 1837.

WILLIAM POMEROY,

Adm'r. of NATHAN BUTTON deceased.—

4-5 By S. W. COCHRAN, Atty.

WOOL CARDING,

CLOTH DRESSING AND MANUFACTURING.

THE subscriber would inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken his old Stand of Dromery & Rhodes, where he is now prepared to do business in the above line on short notice and reasonable terms. His machinery is good and has experienced workmen, and believes will be able to give general satisfaction.

JOSHUA WOODARD

Franklin, May 25, 1837. 3m

Tavern Stand For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his Tavern Stand situated at the four corners (so called,) in the township of Windham, County of Portage, and State of Ohio. The premises consist of one acre of land with a two story house thereon and stable, and all suitable accommodation for the tavern keeping business.

The Stand is also well located for the business or for merchandizing.

The above property will be sold by and terms of payment easy. DAN L. WANN,

Windham, May 26, 1837. 4m

IRA SELBY.

Justice of the Peace.

HAS opened an office in the room directly under the office of the Western Courier, where he may at all times be found to attend any business pertaining to his office.

May 18, 1837. 2m GEO. KIRKUM, CFA.